

# ADDRESS

TO THE

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA.

THE contents of this work are so numerous and various, while the plan is altogether so different from that of any work ever published on language, that it becomes an indispensable duty for the author himself, notwithstanding the delicacy of his situation with respect to the public, to submit to their tribunal an investigation or a complete analysis of its multifarious parts.

Were it not for this mode of proceeding, a numerous class of individuals, to whom this work may prove of the greatest utility, could never have thought of appealing to it for information, as it scarcely could be expected that a French and English Dictionary should have been transformed into an ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LANGUAGE AND POLITE LITERATURE.—We proceed to give the outlines of the three volumes of this work.

The first volume contains,

1st. All the words in general use in the French language, often illustrated by sentences, which comprise, by way of exemplification, the meaning and acceptation of those words, with occasional critical, philological, and grammatical observations.

This part, which is (with the exception of the observations) the basis of every French and English dictionary, presents the striking and peculiar advantage of giving the definitions of the French terms in the English language. One would have thought that common sense would, long before now, have dictated such a measure; yet, strange to tell, in Boyer and Chanibaud's large dictionaries, and in many others, the definitions are given in the language to be acquired, which circumstance must necessarily impede the learner's progress, and perplex his mind with endless difficulties. Thus are the meritorious labours of those authors inadequate to the object to be attained:—for what does it avail the English pupil, when definitions are given in a language he does not understand? In the present work, though arduous the task, it has fallen to our lot to define, in English, an immense number of words, and add several thousand acceptations of terms (in daily use) omitted by the lexicographers just mentioned.

The *conversation-phrases*, so numerous in the French language, hold a distinguished place in this volume, nor has the language of polite literature been neglected: for words, expressions, or modes of expression purely literary, are carefully noticed; style is classed into *familiar, lofty, sublime, poetical, burlesque, hudibrastic, marotic*; and the grand simplicity of the language of the scriptures and the pulpit meets with due consideration.

The French language, it is well known, abounds in proverbs, those laconic phrases which generally convey wholesome lessons of wisdom from the collected experience of ages: some of those adages being extremely picturesque, satisfactory elucidations of them are given.

On the above series of words, which, properly speaking, constitutes the vernacular language of a nation, and on the syntax thereof, critical, philological, and grammatical observations are occasionally made. Hence, it may be said, that this volume may impart an almost perfect knowledge of the French language.



2dly. A copious collection of *technical terms* in every science, art, trade, and manufacture.

In order to point out the great utility of technical terms, it is necessary to observe, that no progress can be made in the sciences, manufactures, arts, or trades without a previous acquaintance therewith; and such a curious collection in a French and English dictionary, enables every intelligent man to furnish his mind with that fund of knowledge which has been acquired by a populous and enlightened nation during several centuries, and diffused through many valuable works, the greater part of which have never been translated into English.

The technical terms of the following arts and sciences have been introduced:

Algebra	Finance	Metallurgy
Anatomy	Fortification	Military art
Antiquity	Gardening	Mineralogy
Architecture	Geography	Music
Arithmetic	Geometry	Natural History
Astronomy	Grammar	Natural Philosophy
Botany	Heraldry	Optics
Chemistry	History, ecclesiastical,	Painting
Chronology	ancient, and modern	Perspective
Conchology	Horsemanship	Pharmacy
Dancing	Husbandry	Philosophy
Dialling	Hydrostatics	Physiology
Diplomatics	Ichthyology	Rhetoric
Divinity	Law, canon, feudal	Sculpture
Entomology	Mathematics	Surgery
Falconry	Mechanics	Surveying, &c. &c.
Fencing	Medicine	

The following artists, mechanics, tradesmen, &c. will meet in this work with the terms relating to their respective employments :

Assayers	Delft-ware manufac-	Hemp-dressers
Basket-makers	turers	Hosiers
Bead-makers	Distillers	Jewellers
Bird-catchers	Dyers	Joiners
Bird-sellers	Enamellers	Lapidaries
Blacksmiths	Engravers	Leather-dressers
Bleachers	Fan-makers	Leather-gilders
Book-binders	Farriers	Lock-smiths
Book-keepers	Fire-workers	Looking-glass makers
Brasiers	Fishermen	Mantua-makers
Brewers	Florists	Masons
Brick-makers	Fountain-makers	Milliners
Button-makers	Fowlers	Miners
Cabinet-makers	Furnace-makers	Minters
Card-makers	Gardeners	Musical instrument ma-
Carpenters	Glass-blowers	kers
Cartwrights	Glass-workers	Nailers
Cat-gut spinners	Glaziers	Painters
Chair-makers	Glovers	Paper-hangers
Chintz manufacturers	Gold-beaters	Paper-makers
Clothiers	Goldsmiths	Paper-stainers
Cloth-workers	Gold-wire drawers	Parchment-makers
Coach-makers	Gunners	Pasteboard-makers
Colliers	Hair-dressers	Pavers
Collar-makers	Harness-makers	Pen-makers
Comb-makers	Harpsichord or piano-	Playing-card makers
Confectioners	forte makers	Potters
Cooks	Hatchet-cutlers	Printers
Coopers	Hatchet-makers	Quarry-men
Curriers	Hatters	Saddlers



Salters	Stone or marble cutters	Vine-dressers
Seamstresses	Sugar boilers or re-	Watch or clock makers
Shammy-dressers	finers	Water gilders
Ship-builders	Sword-cutlers	Wax-chandlers
Shoemakers	Tallow-chandlers	Weavers
Silversmiths	Tin-men	—— of the high
Skinners	Tobacconists	warp
Slate-quarry-men	Trunk-makers	—— of the low
Slaters	Turkey leather dressers	warp
Smiths	Type-founders	Wheelwrights
Sportsmen	Upholsterers	Wig-makers
Starch-makers	Vermicelli makers	Wire-drawers

3dly. *All the words* introduced during the French revolution, illustrative of the laws, politics, and government of that period.

The lawyer, politician, statesman, the officers of government, editors and readers of newspapers, will find this collection highly satisfactory and useful to them.

4thly. *The nomenclature of the different sects and factions*, that arose in France in consequence of the revolution ; which contains the names and appellations of above two hundred sects and popular factions, that distracted a populous nation in the midst of their revolutionary struggles. This nomenclature elucidates the political works published during that period, by explaining the *terms, names, and nicknames* used in the writings and newspapers of the contending parties.

To the critic, the importance of this nomenclature will be obvious, as it will often exhibit the process of analogy in the formation of new words. To the moralist, such an assemblage of terms will prove extremely interesting, by presenting to his view a faithful picture of the excesses, injustice, and ingenuity of caballers and malecontents, who, in the spirit of opposition, inveighed against one another, in energetic, though opprobrious, language.

5th. *The pronunciation* annexed to each word, according to the most approved and polite usage in France.

A French pronouncing dictionary will be acknowledged an object of great and public utility, when it is considered that the pronunciation is accurately fixed, in the scheme we have adopted, according to the genius of the language : by means of a simple key prefixed to this volume, the English reader, for instance, will be enabled to comprehend, with facility, the notation of words, and pronounce them agreeably to the mode of the purest speakers.

The plan of fixing the pronunciation of a language according to its genius, and introducing an explanatory key for the use of foreigners, appears the most natural that could be devised. It must be confessed that the schemes for teaching French hitherto pursued have been more or less tinctured with English sounds, and therefore must debar the French student, notwithstanding his best exertions, from attaining the elegance of the true French pronunciation. By our scheme, such difficulties are surmounted ; while a pronouncing dictionary, established on the above principles, will be as eminently useful, even to the natives of France, as Walker's is to the natives of England and the United States ; nor will the inhabitants of Louisiana, Canada, and the French West-Indies be less sensible of the utility of this work, which is the most extensive ever yet published. The pronunciation of technical or scientific terms we have carefully noted, and adopted Voltaire's orthography through the imperfect tense and conditional mood of verbs, and also through the verb *faire*, &c. to facilitate the pronunciation and improve the language.

The second volume contains the English and French, with the pronunciation annexed to every word, according to Walker's much approved system. To enable foreigners acquainted with the French to understand Walker's scheme, an explanation in that language is given.

Though this volume may not contain such a variety of matter as the first, yet it will embrace a very interesting and complete treatise on the *English articles* ( which so frequently perplex foreigners ), a dissertation on English



poetry, and occasional grammatical and critical observations on the genius of the language.

The third volume comprehends such a copious selection of interesting particulars, as will indubitably prove of essential benefit to the navy, commerce, literature, and progress of education in North America. The attention of the public is earnestly solicited to the twelve dictionaries, &c. contained therein.

1st. Two dictionaries of *sea terms* and *phrases*—French and English, and English and French.

On the advantages of such a work, in a country so extensively commercial and maritime, it is unnecessary to expatiate. We will merely observe, that all the phrases of command have been *aptly* introduced. The authors who have furnished us with such valuable materials, are *Falconer, Lescalier, Romme*, &c. names familiar to the enlightened British and French mariner.

2dly. Two dictionaries of articles of *merchandize, manufactures*, &c.—French and English, and English and French.

Merchants and supercargoes have long felt the expedience and necessity of a work of this nature. To promote their views, we have compiled a *mercantile manual*, from the most approved and recent writers on that subject, which forms a glossary of terms and definitions not to be found elsewhere, and known but to a few in the commercial world.

3dly. A comparative table of the principal *gold and silver coins*: exhibiting their *weight, fineness, pure contents*, and *intrinsic value*, in French and American currency.

4thly. A table of the principal *gold and silver coins* now in circulation; their *weight, fineness, pure contents, current and intrinsic value*, in sterling, according to the *mint price* of England, reduced into American currency.

5thly. Two tables (one in French and the other in English) of the present *weights and measures* of the French empire, with their value in the ancient denominations and in American terms.

It may be necessary to observe, for the satisfaction of the public, that these tables, having been carefully revised by three gentlemen of this city distinguished for their accuracy as calculators, present a correct view of the coins, weights, and measures of the two most powerful nations in Europe.

6thly. A dictionary of French *homonymy*.

This work consists of words of the same sound, which differ in *signification and spelling*; or that agree both in sound and spelling, yet vary in the essential particular of gender, or belong to different parts of speech. To guard against the ridiculous mistakes occasioned by incorrect spelling and ignorance of the precise gender, &c. the French student is earnestly recommended to peruse this dictionary with attention.

7thly and 8thly. Two dictionaries of *synonymous terms*: one in English from *Blair, Trusler, and Piozzi*; the other in French from *Girard, Beauzée, Roubaud, Faucourt, D'Alembert, Marmontel*, &c.

The object of these dictionaries is to enable such as have already made some progress in the French or English languages to become proficient, by acquiring that intimate knowledge of the nice distinctions between words esteemed synonymous, which is so highly essential to all who would either write or speak with propriety, precision, and elegance.

It is by no means foreign to our purpose to observe, that the French language claims a pre-eminence over the English with respect to the number of excellent works on synonymy; it follows, that the French collection on that subject greatly exceeds the English: the *former* consisting of about *five thousand terms*, defined with the sagacity of scrutinizing genius, and forming the largest collection ever offered to the public.

The following extracts from both these dictionaries, will serve as specimens of this part of the work:

Lucky, *heureux, qui gagne*; fortunate, *fortuné*; successful, *heureux, qui a réussi*; prosperous, *heureux, qui prospère*; happy, *heureux, qui jouit*:—unexpected good fortune is implied by *lucky*; the fulfilling of our wishes, by *for-*



fortunate; the accomplishment of our schemes, by *successful*; the flourishing state of affairs, by *prosperous*; inward felicity and enjoyment, by *happy*. We say Fortunio was a *lucky* fellow in getting a ten thousand pound prize in the lottery; but every one thought him still more *fortunate*, when possessed of twice that sum with a very agreeable wife; yet, though he has been *successful* in restoring his ancient family to a good estate lost to them, without much blame on their part, and has been for many years accounted a man singularly *prosperous*, one cannot call him a *happy* man, while his amiable wife languishes under a dangerous sickness.

Héros, *hero*; grand homme, *great man*:—le héros est ferme, intrépide, vaillant; le grand homme joint au talent et au génie les vertus morales. Le titre de héros dépend du succès; il ne peut convenir qu'au guerrier: chaque individu placé dans une situation éminente, peut mériter le titre de grand homme par l'humanité, la douceur, et le patriotisme réunis aux grands talens. Le nom de César donne l'idée d'un héros; celui de Trajan, de Marc Aurèle, ou d'Alfred, nous présente un grand homme. WASHINGTON réunissait les qualités du héros et celles du grand homme. La plupart des héros sont comme certains tableaux; pour les estimer, il ne faut pas les regarder de trop près.

9thly. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

Whatever has been considered, by the first critics, either intricate or worthy of particular notice, has been here introduced. The author has derived much information from the valuable and interesting remarks of Vaugelas, Thomas Corneille, Bouhours, Girard, D'Olivet, Restaut, Voltaire, Wailly, Fontenai, La Harpe, Tallemant, Garnier, Bret, Boiste, Caminade, Madame Necker, the French Academy, the Journal de Trévoux, &c.

All those criticisms, arrayed in the language of their respective authors, are designed only for proficients in the French.

10thly. A complete treatise on French poetry.

This treatise, from the selection of examples, will be found very entertaining to the scholar, by leading him through bowers of roses to the temple of the muses; and forming his taste for elegant language, to which the poets have at all times so eminently contributed. Without such a guide it would be impossible to enjoy the sublime and beautiful in the admired productions of the exalted and truly Roman Corneille, the chaste and terse Boileau, the tender and impassioned Racine, and the polished, philosophic, and dramatic Voltaire, to which may be added the brilliant effusions of La fontaine, Rousseau, Bernis, Dorat, Delille, Le Franc de Pompignan, Marmontel, Florian, Bertin, Boufflers, and Parny.

11th. A treatise on punctuation.

It is acknowledged by every writer that no art is so difficult as that of punctuation. A complete treatise, therefore, on the subject, by one of the most celebrated French grammarians, cannot but be acceptable to the lovers of the language.

12th. A dictionary of universal ancient and modern mythology, and of iconology.

This is perhaps the most comprehensive work that was ever offered to the public, as it treats on the mythology of the Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, Egyptians, Arabs, Mahometans, Persians, Indians, Tartars, Chinese, Japanese, Northern Nations of Europe, &c. Thus, it is rendered classical and highly favourable to the interests of education and polite literature.

13th. A dictionary of the personages mentioned in HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, and BIOGRAPHY, from the creation of the world to the present day.

The French often frenchify the proper names of other nations; hence the difficulty that is experienced in knowing the names of illustrious or conspicuous characters under such a foreign garb; to obviate this difficulty, we have annexed to their names, the profession, talents, virtues, vices, or crimes for which they have been celebrated; and thus, with the help of the initial letters only, we can trace what changes in spelling the name must undergo to become either national or classical.

Other advantages will also result from this performance: for instance, in reading a French or English author, should we meet with the name of a dis-



*tinguished French personage*, we can soon discover, by turning to this book, his claims to celebrity.

Suppose a *lawyer*, *physician*, or any other professional character, prompted by literary curiosity, should wish to know the names of the eminent writers of every nation on the subject of his profession; he can easily trace them, by marking the names sought for, as a vast many will occur (on account of the smallness of the type) within a little compass. We feel a peculiar degree of satisfaction in stating, that we have selected for insertion, in this list of worthies, the name of every great and heroic man that has contributed to the glory or prosperity of this country.

14th. A dictionary of *universal geography*, compiled from the best authors, and from the acts and documents published by the French government.

The French also frenchify the names of cities and countries; for instance, London, they call *Londres*; Leghorn, *Livourne*; England, *Angleterre*; and Mexico, *Mexique*:—hence the indispensable necessity of this UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY even for mercantile purposes. To render it subservient to *classical literature*, the Latin term has generally been annexed to each place or country. It is necessary to observe, that our view of Europe has been taken from her actual posture, immediately after the peace of Campo-Formio, which seemed to promise her a durable repose. But, unhappily! the dogs of war have been since let loose, and various changes have, consequently, taken place in the division of Europe; but as new wars and commotions may arise and remove the present landmarks, the above period was deemed the most favourable on which to fix the geographical situation of Europe. France is laid down according to the old and new divisions; a position which throws considerable light on the works of her ancient and modern geographers:—Africa, Asia, and America retain the same boundaries as before the French revolution.

15th. A dictionary of the *Latin quotations*, which most frequently occur at the bar, in pleadings, in courts, in newspapers, diplomatic correspondence, and conversation, with their explanations in English; for the use of the client, the juror, the justice of the peace, the reader of newspapers, and all who may be unacquainted with the Latin language.

It will be perceived by the title which heads this selection, that utility to the great bulk of society, and not the gratification of the learned few, has been our aim in the compilation of this dictionary. A work of this nature is indeed so eminently useful, that there is cause for much surprize, that something like it has not been attached, by way of an appendix, to every dictionary of the English language hitherto published.

The objection, that those words are Latin, and not English, is of no validity whatever, when it is considered how many of them are current in common conversation, in the newspapers, &c. and that they are often read and repeated by people who do not fully understand their meaning.

We have therefore reason to believe, that this compilation will be highly satisfactory to *jurors*, called upon to decide conscientiously on an important case, by teaching them the precise meaning of the maxims, sentences, &c. quoted by lawyers or judges; to the *client*, who may thereby have the satisfaction of understanding his advocate, when quoting, in defence of his cause, the learned civilians in the language of the Romans; to the mere *reader of newspapers*, who, when stumbling on those Latin expressions so often met with, will hereby be saved the trouble of soliciting explanations from his acquaintances conversant in Latin.

Such are a few only of the advantages to be derived from the appendix before us; but *cetera de genere hoc (adeo sunt multa) loquacem delassare valent Fabium\**.

For example—*E pluribus unum*, “one of many;” the motto of the United States. May there never be cause for altering it!

\* But all its various uses to relate,  
Wou'd tire e'en Fabius, with his endless prate.



*Habeas corpus*—law Lat.—“You may have the body.”—This is the great writ of English liberty. It lies, where a person, being indicted and imprisoned, has offered sufficient bail, which has been refused, though the case be bailable. In this case, he may have a *habeas corpus* out of the king’s bench, in order to remove himself thither, and answer the cause at the bar of that court.

*Pater Patriæ*—“The father of his country;” very properly applied to the illustrious *George Washington*.

16th. *A chronological table of memorable events, discoveries, and inventions, from the creation of the world to the year 1810.*—This table is a compendium of whatever has happened, worthy of remark, in every inhabited or civilized part of the globe, during a period of nearly six thousand years. Not only wars and revolutionary changes have been noticed, but also the dates of discoveries useful to society, even in matters apparently trivial. It will be satisfactory to the lovers of astronomy, in a country that has given birth to the great *Rittenhouse*, to know that they will meet with a concise history of the *Heavens*, on the authority of the most celebrated astronomers among the ancients and moderns. As it may not be unacceptable to our political readers, we have treated on the American revolution with considerable attention, and particularly on the last twenty years so fruitful in great events.

The following is a specimen of the chronological table.

A. D.

1298. The Ottoman empire founded. Tallow candles instead of splinters of wood, spoons and cups began to be used in England, but considered luxuries. Wines sold yet as a cordial by apothecaries.

1492. Brittany re-united to the French crown. The king of Spain granted a commission to Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, for making discoveries by sea, April 30. Columbus sailed from Palos, in Spain, August 3; first observed the variation of the needle, September 14; discovered Guanahana, now Cat-Island, one of the Bahamas, Oct. 12th, O. S. 23d, N. S. Columbus discovered Cuba, October, O. S. and Hayti, which he called Hispaniola, or Little Spain, December 6, O. S. Peace between England and France. Ferdinand expelled the Moors from Granada, after a possession of above 800 years.—Weights and measures fixed as they now are, and standards ordered to be kept in every town in England.

16th. This volume concludes with the *French republican calendar*.

Although the new French calendar ceased to be used in France and her dominions on the first of January, 1806, yet it is thought it might be gratifying to a great many to become acquainted with the principles on which it was founded, and thereby to be enabled to refer its various divisions to those of the Gregorian calendar, which prevails in the greatest part of Europe and throughout the United States. In fact, during the thirteen years it lasted, incidents, on which the future destinies of Europe depend, have taken place, from the influence of the French revolution, while these have been announced in the acts of government, the historical works, &c. published in France and the countries subjected to her sway, as having taken place in epochs designated by the new denominations. Hence it is, that to the politician, the student of history, or even to the reader of newspapers, the French republican calendar cannot be deemed uninteresting: and to those merchants of the United States, who, during the period of the existence of that celebrated calendar, have carried on any considerable trade with France, we judge it to be of great utility.

We have, at length, accomplished this great and arduous undertaking: in the course of our labours, we ingenuously confess that we have obtained considerable support (for which we express the most lively acknowledgments) from several literary, scientific, and commercial gentlemen, who cheerfully assisted us with every requisite information, and furnished us from their libraries with many scarce and valuable books: such favours, it will be readily allowed, cannot fail to enhance the value of the work, and render it eminently useful.



To the booksellers of the United States, we are highly indebted for an unusual degree of patronage.

For these distinguished marks of public favour, embracing a combination of such rare advantages, we could not but be inspired with an exalted sense of gratitude almost bordering on enthusiasm, which alone could have supported our exertions thus undiminished for a number of years (notwithstanding the visitation of sickness), and, ultimately, enabled us to bring to a conclusion a work of such magnitude.

To our printers, Messrs. T. & G. Palmer, the public are indebted for the utmost accuracy and elegance in the execution of the work, the proofs of which have been read no less than *six times*. The type, though small, is, from its neatness, exceedingly conspicuous and grateful to the eye, and evinces that degree of perfection to which the difficult art of founding type has so rapidly advanced in this country.

N. G. DUFIEF.

P. S. The general patronage which this work has experienced in a very extensive circulation of the present edition, has enabled the publisher to sell it at a price unusually moderate.

Subscriptions will continue to be received by the different booksellers throughout the United States, and at No. 10, south Eighth-street (where two volumes of the work may be seen), at two dollars and fifty cents per vol. in handsome boards, until the 14th of October, when the few remaining copies will be sold at an advanced price. It may be necessary to observe here, that this work, printed in Europe, could not be sold in this country under *twenty dollars*.

Gentlemen holding subscription-papers are requested to forward them immediately.

The editors of newspapers in Louisiana and the British provinces of North America, are respectfully solicited to give this *literary address* one insertion in their respective papers, on the score of public utility. In return for such kindness, and as a token of his lively sense of the obligation, the author will transmit to them, individually, a copy, handsomely bound, by the earliest opportunity after publication.